

NAYS—Messrs. Britton, Burroughs, Fall, Graham, Guinn, Lott, Martin, Russell, Taylor of Cass, Throckmorton, Truitt, Walker, Whaley and Wren—14.

The amendment was then adopted by the following vote :

YEAS—Messrs. Britton, Burroughs, Fall, Graham, Grimes, Guinn, Lott, Martin, Russell, Taylor, of Cass, Throckmorton, Truitt, Walker, Whaley and Wren—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Caldwell, Erath, Herbert, Hyde, McCulloch, Maverick, Paschal, Pirkey, Potter, Quinan, Shepard, Stockdale, Taylor, of Fannin, and Wigfall—14.

Mr. Taylor, of Cass, offered the following as an amendment.

Provided, That the said University shall be located between the Brazos and Trinity rivers.

On motion of Mr. McCulloch, laid on the table by the following vote.

YEAS—Messrs. Britton, Caldwell, Erath, Graham, Grimes, Herbert, Hyde, Lott, McCulloch, Maverick, Paschal, Pirkey, Potter, Quinan, Shepard, Stockdale, Taylor, of Fannin, Throckmorton and Wigfall—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Burroughs, Fall, Guinn, Martin, Russell, Taylor, of Cass, Truitt, Whaley and Wren—9.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. McCulloch moved to adjourn until 7 o'clock to-night ; lost.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of Fannin, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1858.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment—prayer by the Chaplain—roll called, quorum present.

The Journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

A message was received from the House, informing the Senate that the House had concurred in the amendments of the Senate to a House bill for the relief of the Colorado Valley Railroad Company, and that the House had passed a bill supplemental to an act to provide for the investment of the special school fund in the bonds of railroad companies, incorporated by the State, originating in that body ; and the following bills originating in the Senate :

A bill for the relief of Sam. McCulloch.

A bill for the relief of the Texas Western Railroad Company. And

A bill for the relief of Mary A. Collins.

And the following Senate bills with amendments :

A bill to fix the time of holding the terms of the District Court in the 10th Judicial District ; and

A bill to amend the 4th Section of an act to provide for the investment of the special School Fund ; and, also,

That the House *insisted* upon its 2nd amendment, in which the Senate refused to concur, to a Senate bill supplemental to an act to give to each corporate county in this State its own surveyor, map and records, and had appointed Messrs. Brown, Barnard and Ross, a committee of conference, and requested the appointment of a like committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Russell, Chairman of the committee on Engrossed Bills, reported,

A bill to establish the University of Texas ; and

A bill supplemental to an act to create the counties of Archer, Mason, Menard, Zapata, Hardin, Hamilton, Kimble and Buchanan, correctly engrossed

Mr. Potter made the following report :

The Judiciary committee have considered a House bill to incorporate the Houston Insurance Company, and direct me to recommend the passage of the bill, with the following amendments :

Amend 1st. In section 1, line 12, strike out " one hundred " and insert " fifty."

2nd. In section 5, strike out all after the word " thereon," in line 12, to the end of the section.

3rd. In section 8, line 3, strike out " five."

4th. In section 8, line 4, strike out " date of the subscription of stock," and insert " passage of this act."

Mr. Stockdale, from the committee on Enrolled Bills, reported,

A bill to incorporate the Indianola Railroad Company, correctly enrolled, properly signed and this day presented to the Governor.

Mr. Martin, Chairman of the committee on Private Land Claims, made the following reports :

The committee on Private Land Claims, have considered the memorial of Sherrod and Ezekiel Roland, and find that these young men emigrated to Texas prior to the year 1837, were 17

years of age at that time, and as such, under the law of January 4, 1839, were entitled each to a headright certificate of 320 acres of land. The proof is that they have never received any land, and such appears to be the case from the records of the General Land Office. I am, therefore, instructed to report a bill for their relief, and recommend its passage—which was read first time.

Mr. Burroughs, from the same committee, made the following report :

The committee on Private Land Claims, have considered a bill to relinquish the right of the State to certain lands therein named, and a majority of the committee instruct me to recommend the passage of the bill, for the following reasons :

1st. The lands were titled by the Spanish Government more than a century ago, and have ever since been held in possession by the original grantees, their descendants or assignees ; and upon which are two towns of great antiquity.

2nd. These claims were presented to the Commissioner appointed to examine land titles west of the Pecos river ; and all the evidence outside of the official report of said Commissioner, sustain the conclusion, that they were approved and favorably reported.

Mr. Pirkey made the following report :

The committee on Public Lands have considered a bill for the relief of Benj. Baccus. The bill seeks to give said Baccus a headright certificate as a colonist in Peters' Colony. It appears that Baccus emigrated to the Colony in 1847, but did not continue there long enough to entitle him to a certificate. That he returned to the Colony subsequent to the act of February 10th, 1852, relating to Peters' Colony, but not living there at the time of the passage of the act, was not entitled under it. Believing that those claiming under the several acts in reference to said Colony, had advantages over emigrants at the same period of time, not going into the Colony. Your committee think applicants under the same should be held to a literal compliance. I am, therefore, instructed to recommend the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The committee on Public Lands have considered the petition of the heirs of James Lostley, deceased, asking a labor of land, and a majority of the committee instruct me to report the accompanying bill, and recommend its passage :

A bill for the relief of the heirs of James Lostley ; read first time.

Mr. Britton made the following report :

The committee to which was referred various petitions of citizens on the frontier, have considered the same, and find that murders have been committed, and property has been stolen by the Indians. On the 30th of December last, in Comanche county on or near the line, two men were killed. On the 31st, one man was killed and his son taken prisoner, and that since August last. Seven hundred head of horses and mules have been taken from that section of the country ; also, that many persons have left the frontier for sections not so much exposed, and those who remain are banding themselves together for mutual protection. This state of things demand aid. Your committee are of the opinion that the force upon the frontier is not sufficient for its protection. That protection our fellow-citizens deserve, and it is the imperative duty of the State to extend. I am, therefore, instructed to report these facts, and the accompanying bill, and to recommend its passage.

A bill to protect the frontier, was read first time.

On motion of Mr. Britton, the rule was suspended, and bill read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Throckmorton, the bill was made the special order for to-night 7 o'clock.

Mr. Taylor of Cass, introduced a bill for the relief of John Johnson ; read first time.

On motion of Mr. Taylor of Cass, the rule was suspended and bill read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed ; rule further suspended, bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Taylor of Fannin, introduced a bill relinquishing the right of the State to certain lands in the Memphis and El Paso Railroad Reserve ; read first time.

Mr. Taylor of Fannin, moved a suspension of the rules, in order that the bill might be placed upon its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Throckmorton, laid on the table.

The bill was then read by its caption, and on motion of Mr. Throckmorton, referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Hyde, the rule was suspended, and a bill to relinquish the right of the State to certain lands therein named, was taken up, read and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Burroughs, the rule was further suspended, bill read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Throckmorton, the Senate bill to amend an act to incorporate the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, approved February 4th, 1856, and also the act

supplemental thereto, approved February 5th, 1856, with amendments from the House, was taken up and read.

The Senate concurred in the amendments of the House, with the exception of the 3rd amendment.

The Senate refused to concur in the 3rd amendment, by the following vote :

YEAS—Messrs. Burroughs, Fall, Guinn, McCulloch, Pirkey, Taylor of Cass, Taylor of Fannin, Walker and Wren—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Britton, Caldwell, Erath, Grimes, Herbert, Hyde, Martin, Maverick, Paschal, Potter, Quinan, Russell, Scarborough, Stockdale, Throckmorton, Truitt, Whaley and Wigfall—18.

Mr. Burroughs, from the committee on Enrolled Bills, reported the following bills correctly enrolled, properly signed and this day presented to the Governor :

A bill for the relief of Sam. McCulloch.

A bill to authorize the Clerk of the county Court of Smith county to transcribe certain records therein named.

A bill for the relief of Mary A. Collins, and

A bill for the relief of the Western Texas Railroad Company.

Mr. Taylor of Cass, made the following report, by leave :

The committee on Public Debt herewith report a bill making an appropriation for the payment of certain Public Debt of the late Republic of Texas, known as 2nd class "C," which was read first time.

Mr. Martin introduced a bill to authorize the surveyor of Robertson Land District, to transcribe certain records therein named ; read first and second times and referred to the committee on State Affairs.

Mr. Paschal introduced a bill to grant land scrip to Samuel St. John, Jr. ; read first and second times, and referred to the committee on Claims and Accounts ; and

A bill for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Wilson J. Riddle, deceased ; read first and second times and referred to the committee on Claims and Accounts.

Mr. Martin introduced a bill for the relief of Jesse Webb ; read first and second times and referred to the committee on Private Land Claims.

On motion of Mr. Potter, the rule was suspended, and a bill to establish the Texas University, was taken up and read third time.

On motion of Mr. Potter, the bill was amended by adding Section 15. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Throckmorton, the Senate adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M.

7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Senate met—roll called—quorum present.

On motion of Mr. Erath, a committee of conference was appointed on the part of the Senate, upon the amendments of the House to a Senate bill to give to each corporate county in this State its own county Surveyor, Map and records.

Messrs. Erath and McCulloch were appointed the committee.

A message was received from the House informing the Senate that the House had passed,

A bill to authorize the Clerk of the District Court of Nacogdoches county to transcribe certain records therein named, originating in the House.

And that the House refuses to adopt the substitute of the Senate for a House bill to permanently locate the seat of justice in Angelina county, and had appointed Messrs. Jennings, Everett and Kirk, a committee of conference, and asked the appointment of a like committee on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Guinn, a committee of conference was ordered on the part of the Senate.

Messrs. Fall and Guinn, were appointed the committee.

A bill to protect the frontier, special order for to-night, was taken up and read.

Mr. Stockdale offered the following amendment :

Insert after the word " that," in the third line, section 1, the following :

" In case the Federal Government shall fail, as it has hitherto done, to give adequate protection to the frontier from the depredations of the Indian savages, then,"

Mr. McCulloch offered the following as a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Stockdale :

"Whereas, the Federal Government has heretofore failed, and continues to fail, to give protection to our frontier"—adopted.

Mr. Stockdale offered a substitute for the bill and amendment, providing for raising a regiment of mounted men, for the protection of the frontier.

Mr. Herbert moved to lay the substitute on the table—lost by the following vote :

YEAS—Messrs. Fall, Grimes, Guinn, Herbert, Lott, Martin, Pirkey, Russell, Taylor of Cass, Truitt and Wren—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Britton, Caldwell, Erath, Hyde, McCulloch, Maverick, Paschal, Potter, Quinan, Stockdale, Throckmorton, Walker, Whaley and Wigfall—14.

The substitute was then adopted by the following vote :

YEAS—Messrs. Britton, Caldwell, Erath, Hyde, McCulloch, Maverick, Paschal, Potter, Stockdale, Throckmorton, Walker, Whaley and Wigfall—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Fall, Grimes, Guinn, Herbert, Lott, Martin, Pirkey, Quinan, Russell, Taylor of Cass, Truitt and Wren—12.

Mr. McCulloch moved to fill the blank in the bill with \$200,000; upon which motion, the yeas and nays being demanded, stood as follows :

YEAS—Messrs. Britton, Caldwell, Erath, Hyde, McCulloch, Maverick, Paschal, Stockdale, Truitt, Throckmorton, Walker, Whaley and Wigfall—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Fall, Graham, Grimes, Guinn, Herbert, Lott, Martin, Pirkey, Potter, Quinan, Russell, Taylor of Cass and Wren—13.

There being a tie vote, the President voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Taylor of Cass, offered the following amendment :

Add after the word “months,” “unless sooner discharged by him.”

Mr. Paschal offered the following substitute for the amendment :

“Provided, said regiment shall not be retained in service after the General Government, in the opinion of the Governor, shall have placed on the frontier adequate protection.”

On motion of Mr. Taylor of Cass, the bill and amendment was laid on the table until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

A Senate bill to incorporate the Grand and subordinate Lodges of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of Texas, with amendments from the House, was taken up, read and the amendments concurred in by the Senate.

The Senate also concurred in the amendments of the House to the following Senate bills :

A bill to fix the time of holding the District Courts in the 10th Judicial District, and

A bill to amend the 4th section of an act to provide for the investment of the special School Fund.

Mr. Quinan offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate to the Senate any information he possesses as to Indian depredations on the frontier, and what troops are now stationed there, and whether an additional force is necessary for the protection of the same, and whether it is necessary that the State shall raise that force—adopted.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting the following communication :

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
JANUARY 18, 1858. }

Gentlemen of the Senate,

and House of Representatives :

I herewith return to the Senate, in which it originated, for your consideration a bill to readjust the boundaries of San Patricio and Nueces counties. This act evidently conflicts with the 34th section of the 7th Article of the Constitution, which prohibits the creation of any new county of a less area than nine hundred square miles, and the reduction of the limits of any to a less area except by a vote of two-thirds of the Legislature. I find on examination, that the county of San Patricio will be reduced by this bill to 517 square miles, and there being no evidence of its having passed with the constitutional requirement, I cannot give the measure my approval.

(signed,)

H. R. RUNNELS.

On motion of Mr. Britton, the bill was taken up, read and passed by the following vote, the Governor's objection to the contrary, notwithstanding :

YEAS—Messrs. Britton, Caldwell, Fall, Graham, Grimes, Guinn, Hyde, McCulloch, Maverick, Paschal, Pirkey, Potter, Quinan, Shepard, Stockdale, Taylor of Cass, Throckmorton, Truitt, Walker, Whaley and Wigfall—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Martin and Russell—2.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting the following communication, which, on motion of Mr. Taylor of Cass, was referred to the committee on State Affairs :

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
JANUARY 20th, 1858. }

Gentlemen of the Senate,

and House of Representatives :

The position of affairs growing out of the adoption and presentation of the Constitution of Kansas, preliminary to her admission into the Union, together with the alarming course of action indicated by some of those high in position in the National Councils, and who have hitherto possessed the almost unbounded confidence of the Southern people, are believed not only to require an early and prompt expression of opinion in their regard, but imperatively demand some suggestion of the course of policy which is to be pursued, in the happening of the contingencies which seem to be foreshadowed. That the domestic peace and security of the Southern States, as well as the integrity of the Union, may be compromised by their solution, I apprehend there will be found but few willing to doubt.

In the year 1854, the Act organizing the Territorial Government of Kansas passed the Congress of the United States.

Of the principles, embodied in the provisions of that Act, I deem it unnecessary to offer comment at this time, as they are believed to be made sufficiently clear, by its terms, to the comprehension of every mind gifted with the ordinary capacity of understanding. Even before the passage of the Act, and during its pendency, threats of civil war, rebellion and treason, were echoed and re-echoed from the Senate Chamber, and sent forth on the wings of the wind, to arouse and exasperate, to still greater fury and madness, the phrenzied fanaticism of the misguided zealots of New England, whose credulity had already been imposed upon by the cunning and artifice of higher law demagogues. Although the unmitigated falsehood and prevarication of the opponents of the bill, were again and again denounced on the floors of Congress, it was found impossible to correct the wide-spreading disaffection which had been excited in the minds of a large portion of the Northern people. The excitement, thus begotten, continued, without any abatement, to pervade the Union as late as the Presidential election.

But in Kansas, down to the present time, there has been no quiet to agitation, nor either peace or security for that portion of her citizens who have yielded obedience to and sustained the laws, while engaged in the ordinary avocations of

life. The vilest effusions from the great hot-bed of Northern fanaticism have been exhumed and sown broadcast over the territory, carrying with them confusion and anarchy, and not unfrequently spreading wide waste and desolation over the land. The incendiary spirits, who sent them for these very purposes, have since controlled and counseled the revolutionary course events have taken. For, notwithstanding there has been a regularly organized Government for four years in the Territory—that Governors, Judges, and other officers, have been sent out by the Federal head, clothed with legal power, and the strong arm of the military to sustain them in the enforcement of all needful rules and regulations for the proper and impartial administration of justice, rebellion has stalked abroad throughout the land, and the guilty gone their way unwhipped of justice. It has been found impossible to awe or reconcile a very considerable portion of the population, and induce their acquiescence and submission to the legally constituted authorities, because of the constant treasonable incitements of those whose scheme it has been to break down and annihilate the institution of slavery at every hazard. All law has been disregarded and set at defiance, from the commencement of the controversy—which may be dated from the first settlement after the passage of the bill—by the anti-slavery revolutionists who have swarmed into the Territory. This has been done in every conceivable manner. They have refused to register their names, preparatory to entitling themselves to the rights of citizenship as provided by law. They have refused the payment of their proportionable part of the revenue, assessed for the general welfare of the Territory. Its collectors have been resisted, to the shedding of blood, in the discharge of their official duties. They have attempted the mockery of an Independent Government, to supersede that established by Congress, and endeavored to sustain it by force of arms, and thus openly assumed a revolutionary attitude.

Aside from the notoriety which the history of the times has given of such transactions, no better evidence need be desired of the incendiary and rebellious spirit which has prevailed, than is to be found in the adoption and presentation of the Topeka Constitution, which is known to have been the work of the lawless and discontented.

It is urged, however, as a reason for the non-admission of Kansas under the Constitution framed by her Convention, that it has not been submitted to the people for ratification.

If the objection was even well founded, then it might be asked—what people? Surely not those who are found in open rebellion to the laws. For the grave question would then arise as to how far a population, admitted by all to be in a state of open outlawry, who have refused to take the first steps to entitle themselves to the rights of citizenship, should be permitted to exercise its privileges in the political sense.—Certainly, it is unreasonable to expect that, under the circumstances, such men would be invested with the power of making and unmaking the law, or subverting all government according to their own revolutionary caprices.

The facts, however, go very far to prove the presumption unfounded, that the Lecompton Constitution is not the will of the actual *bona fide* citizens. For it seems that the question of a convention was submitted to the people by legislative enactment—endorsed by them at the ballot box; and that a succeeding Legislature only carried out their expressed will, in directing the election of delegates to frame that instrument. The act conferred full and definite powers on the convention for that object. They were not special or limited in their nature. The whole subject was placed under the control and at the discretion of the convention; and, consequently, invested that body with all of the attributes of sovereignty, more fully than if the submission of the entire or any portion of the instrument had been provided for by the act authorizing it. The terms of the act evince, most clearly, that the action of the convention was intended to be final in its nature and determinate of the question without appeal. From the well-known disturbed state of public sentiment, the dictates of prudence alone should have suggested the adoption of that course. Preparatory to the election, the act provided for taking the census, the equal apportionment of the members of the convention, and defining every necessary step to secure and protect the legal voter in the exercise of his right of suffrage.

Chosen under and by virtue of the act of the only political authority of the Territory, the Convention framed and adopted the Constitution; and it is not for Congress to apply any other test in the admission of the State, than that prescribed by the Federal Constitution—that its Constitution be Republican. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill conferred on the people of the Territory, in this particular only, a right which already belonged to them, of framing their institutions in their own

way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. This they have done : they have made them in their own way, and there can be no authority for questioning their right so to do. Any intermeddling of Congress, outside of the one single test laid down by the Federal Constitution, is a direct attack upon the recognised principle of non-intervention, which should be viewed with apprehension and alarm, and must be attended with the most dangerous consequences.

If the State is refused admission under her present application, there can and will really exist no other reason for that refusal, than because the institution of slavery is tolerated therein. The North and the South have plighted their faith on the doctrine of non-intervention. If the North breaks that faith, let it not be supposed that the South will acquiesce in or abide it. In 1820 the Constitution was disregarded, and the treaty with France acquiring Louisiana violated, by the odious restriction which the Missouri Compromise imposed upon this same slavery question. The North and South shook hands upon that proposition, and agreed to uphold it as a final settlement of all further difficulty. While the South was willing to abide by it, the North, on all occasions, refused to respect the obligation. After the Compromise of 1850 was adopted, as an adjustment, there was an attempt to evade it, as evidenced by the action upon the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in 1854 ; and now again on the question of admission of Kansas into the Union, because her Constitution does not trample on the right of property in slaves.

Confidence ceases to exist when all moral obligations are disregarded. The North will have no claim to the confidence of the South, if she again refuse compliance, since she has so often heretofore failed to respect her obligation. The history of the action of our Northern brethren presents bad faith in unbroken continuation. The time for compromise has now passed away, and better for the Republic had it never been. The past and present prove that we are not even to expect the observance of a truce under them. Under every concession the South has made, her enemies have gained new accessions to their strength. Kansas is the last out-post ; and is there any one willing to believe, if now tamely surrendered, the next attack will not be upon the institutions of the States, without organization and concerted movements on their part for defence ? What is to be expected of the Representatives of States, such as Vermont and Massachusetts, on a question

involving the domestic institutions of the South? States which, while they are receiving all the advantages and participating in all the blessings of the Union, stand outright in open nullification of the Constitution and laws. These States have a voice in deciding every question, equal to the most loyal of the Union. Their Representatives occupy positions in the Senate's forum. Unlike the Roman conspirator, they meet not the withering condemnation of their associates, but are received in full fellowship; and with an insolence and contumacy equal to his, they continue to sit as law-givers and judges by authority of the instrument they have sworn in their hearts to pervert and violate. Well may it be believed that evil times have come upon the Republic, and that her days are numbered, when such men possess sufficient strength to render doubtful the result of questions involving the peace and perhaps the existence of the Government.

Justice and fair dealing are not to be expected of those whose conscience no compact can bind with cords strong enough not to be broken. It is to their behests that crouching sycophancy and unprincipled demagoguism bend the suppliant will, and before the sirocco blasts of whose opinions the timid are faltering, and the weak giving way throughout the free States. Congress, under the predominating influence of these opinions, has aided and abetted, and is, therefore chargeable with keeping up the deplorable state of affairs which has existed in Kansas. The House of Representatives of that Territory adopted a proviso to one of her appropriation bills, "that no part of the money here appropriated shall be expended for prosecuting or detaining any person or persons, charged with treason or any other political offence in the Territory of Kansas," and in the same bill, directed the release of all such persons from confinement. These amendments were proposed, voted for and carried by the united free-soil strength, yet the accusation has been unblushingly made and repeated, that Southern men were the authors of the many outrages committed. If this had been so why not have let them meet the punishment due their high crime. No Southern member voted for these amendments. A Southern man has no thanks to return for such forbearance and mercy; he wants the law and the Constitution, and demands only to be let alone in the enjoyment of his rights under them.

In a hopeless minority, the South has left but the Constitution for her protection, and she should resist every infraction,

of its guaranties to the disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union. Georgia declared, in 1850, through her Convention, amongst many other causes then enumerated, that she would resist, to the disruption of every tie, the refusal to admit as a State any Territory hereafter applying, because of the existence of slavery. That declaration has met with universal acquiescence in the South. Texas should not—she will not occupy a position strange to that of her Southern Sisters, on a question that under-lies the whole basis of her present and future development, and upon which, in an eminent degree, the structure of society rests. There should be left no doubt resting on the public mind, either at home or abroad, in the event of so threatening an emergency. It therefore becomes your duty, as the Representatives of her people, to indicate that position.

It is my own deliberate judgment, that, if Congress refuses to admit Kansas as a State, with the Constitution she now presents, for any other cause than that said Constitution is not republican in its character, the time will have come when the Southern States should look to themselves for the means of maintaining their future security. I therefore recommend the adoption of resolutions to that effect, and that power and authority be given to this Department to co-operate fully in whatever movement may be determined upon by the other Southern States, and that copies of those resolutions be forwarded to our delegation at Washington.

H. R. RUNNELS.

On motion of Mr. Russell, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY, January 21st, 1858.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment—prayer by the chaplain—roll called—quorum present.

The Journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

Mr. Walker presented the petition of sundry citizens of Ellis county, praying a reduction of the license tax upon the retail of spirituous liquors; referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Stockdale presented the petition of Wm. Warring, asking a headright certificate for land; referred to the committee on Private Land Claims.